THE NEGRO EXODUS.

NO SIGNS OF ITS ABATEMENT.

THE REFUGEE CAMP AT LAWRENCE NEARLY DE-SERTED-AN INTERESTING REPORT, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE COLORED COLONIES IN KANSAS-EMIGRATION FROM VIRGINIA THREAT-

The negro refugees who were in camp at Lawrence, Kan., have been nearly all absorbed by the surrounding country. They are in demand as laborers. Colonel Fletcher, an agent of the "Freedman's State Central Aid Society" of Kansas, has prepared an interesting report of the condition of the colored immigrants, a summary of which is given below. A convention of colored delegates was held yesterday at Richmond, at which resolutions, setting forth that the colored people could not obtain their rights in Virginia, and recommending the formation of emigration societies, were discussed at length.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS. THE REFUGEE CAMP NEARLY DESERTED-THE NE-GEORS IN REQUEST AS LABORERS-ORGANIZED

[PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TEIBUNE.] LAWRENCE, Kan., May 15 .- The refugee camp at Lawrence is nearly deserted. Country homes have absorbed it, and the spot which the exiles made historic may soon be consecrated as a place of mourning sacred to the use of those prophets of the unnumbered ills that were to befall the country in consequence of the arrival of these hordes of panpers. From Topeka this morning came the in-telligence that there were now on file with committee applications for 500 more refugees than could be supplied, and every mail brings letters calling for from one to twenty-five.
Really, Kansas must be furnished, either from the South or some other point of the compass, with a new sensation. The Democratic Othello's occupation of painting black starvation is nearly gone, and forlorn reporters will rake in vain among the dead ashes of the extinct camp-fires for soul-harrowing items with which to distract and torment the people.

Perplexed Kansans have been subjected to a most barbarous cross-fire. If a word of sympathy and velcome was spoken to these dependent strangers; if one chanced to say, "We will see that you do not suffer," straightway came the charge of enticing the colored people from the South. On the other hand, if some prudent, cautious soul ventured to hint of hardships and possible suffering as the result of the immigration of large numbers of utterly destitute people to a new and sparsely settled country. if prudence further timidly advised the blacks to breast the waves of their sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them, rather than fly to ills they knew not of, the next gun would shoot forth a paper wad labelled "Scanty Welcome" or "Windy Sympathy." Now to make any one assertion concerning the whole people of Kansas—to pretend thus to characterize or identify their thought or action on this subject, would be as absurd as the testimony of the learned fellow who went over into Switzerland to report the customs and appearance of the people. The first woman he met being crosseyed and having red hair, down went the item on the note book, "The women of Switzerland squint and are red-headed." Your Kansas correspondent who informed you that the people were from the first kindly disposed toward the negroes, but the politicians had to inhale the popular smift before they were moved to give the sympathetic sneeze, forget to state the hue of the universal political hair, but was accurate as to their cross-eyed peculiarity, as they are a class totally unlike and immediately distinguishable from the people. But you have not omitted to note the name of the Governor of the State as president of the State Rehef Committee, nor the names of the State Treasurer and politicians of all degrees of prominence, active and foremost in the work of organizing to render efficient aid. Kansas-to pretend thus to characterize or identify

It may, however, he safe to say that the people of Kausas were utterly surprised by the visitation, and during the first excitement, while the wildest ru-mors were flying as to the magnitude of the tidal for their reception, there was some most unwise, hasty and unkind action on the part of a portion of the people of Wyandotte. This same frantic and panic-stricken Wyandotte to-day sends word to the relief committee of Lawrence: "Our refugees are all supplied with homes. There is a surplus of \$42 in our treasury; do you need the funds?" About as nearly as it is possible for any state of feeling to be universal in a mmunity, the feeling of Kansans for the destitute people who have come hither is universal. Who-ever hears their pathetic utterance, "'pears like we just begin to know what 'tis to be free," can scarcely help believing in the weight and woe of

their previous condition.

Equally absurd with the attempt to make one characterization of the sentiments and actions of Northerners, is the fushion of speaking of Southerners as all alike kindly and weil-intentioned or cruci and oppressive toward the negroes; but because in some of the Southern States, or possibly in some localities of them all, colored men could be considered when the counterpressive and water in every way unrecause it some of the Southern states, or possion in gome localities of them all, colored men could accumulate property, and were in every way unrestricted and unmolested by the whites, was that all-sufficient for those who were not thus fortunately situated? If black people had one universal stomach which might be filled for the sustemance of their race; or if the Missaspip or Louisiana negro could only endure an occasional hanging or shooting or slapping on the jaw with perfect composure, by reason of the fact that the negro in some other State was never subjected to similar little pleasantries; or yet because there were "just-as kind and just employers in Mississippi as in Kansas"; why, then, there would be some consistency in the logic used by Democratic papers to prove that there is no good reason for the exodus. That the flight of the colored people from the South was so utier a surprise to both Northerners and Southerners is sufficient refutation of the charge of a Kepublican partisan plot. Republican partisan plot.

EMIGRATION FROM VIRGINIA.

A COLORED CONVENTION IN RICHMOND FOR THE PROMOTION OF THIS ORJECT.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19 .- Under a call isa convention of delegates met here to-day for the purpose of considering matters connected with the welfare rights and improvement of the condition of the colored race. The call was for delegates from all parts of the State; but of the fifty-nine persons present fifty were residents of Richmond and vicinity.

Much confusion and wrangling prevailed during the first few hours of the session, and up to 4 p. m. nothing had been done except the appointment of a committee

While awaiting the report of that committee ex-Con-gressman Cain, of South Carolins, colored, by Invitaon briefly addressed the convention, urging the cooperation of all colored people in the movement which had for its object the ameli-oration of their condition. He favored the emigration of colored people to the West, which he pictured as a land flowing with milk and honey. He said it was true the colored emigrants had suffered in

said it was true the colored emigrants had suffered in Kansas, but not more so than they did in the South.

W. C. Rosne, a lawyer of this city, was chosen permanent president, with a number of vice-presidents and other officers. The president, upon taking the chair, made a foreible speech, which was frequently interrupted by applicate. He alluded to the injustice of keeping negroes from the jury-box, and denied that negroes are upon an equal footing with whites. He said that it is useless to look to the President and Congress for relief from their grievances. He would never consent to remain in the South unless the colored race could east the bailot as free and equal men. He was in favor of the Western enigration, but was willing to remain here and fight it out a little longer in endeavoring to maintain the rights to which they were cautiled.

longer in cadeavoring to maintain the rights to which they were cutilled.

A committee of lifteen was appointed to prepare a plan of organization throughout the State. The following preamble and resolution were introluced:

Whereas. We see that we cannot get our rights here in the midst of this class of uncompromising oppressors of our race; and since, by the decision of Judge R. W. Hughes, of the United States Court, of this District (Kinney-Hail intermarriage case) the State an oppress and abridge our privilege as citizens of the State, and that there is no law of the United States to protect us from said abridge men and oppression; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our race throughout the State to organize themselves into emigration societies for the purpose of leaving the State, provided our condition is not bettered by the authorities of the State."

Mate."

A long debate ensued, during which the question of emigration (as one of the speakers expressed it) "from the fair soil of Virginia to the land that abounds in grasshoppers," was discussed pro and con.

HOW THE NEGROES ARE GETTING ON. AN INTERESTING REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE COLORED IMMIGRANTS-THE OLD COLONIES PROSPEROUS-MOST OF THE NEW-COMEES AL-

committee, at the head of which was placed Governor St. John. Among the good work proceeding from this is an interesting report on the condition of the colored immigrants, prepared by an agent of the society, Colonel Frank H. Fletcher, who has visited the Tennessee colonies, now a year in the State, to learn whether their condition warrants encouragement for more to come, and has been in communication with the parties recently arrived at Wyandotte and other points. From this report, a manuscript copy of which has been furnished The Tribune, the following summary is made.

Colonel Fletcher first visited the Singleton Colony, composed of colored families, most of whom came from the vicinity of Nashville about a year ago. One of the

colonists said . Came from middle Tennessee; never heard of Singleton Came from middle Tennessee; never heard of Singleton. Heard heap of talk about Kansas. We went to Topeka. The men came and hunted this place out. We left Tennessee because we had to do all the work and got nothing for it. We all raised cotton and, mighty few got anything for it. Our white neighbors came into our houses and robbed us. They took away our revolvers. I like this country mighty well. Don't want to go back south at all. We have eighty acres. There are two families of us. We put up our house last August. The women worked in Topeka. The men worked for neighbors. We never miss getting our pay here, and we get more pay. We have been writing back to our old neighbors to come out here. We have had no sickness in our family since we came.

Another colonist, who came overland from Texas, said:
Last year I raised 560 bushels of corn, 50 bushels wheat, 160 bushels of outs, 250 bushels pointoes. I sold \$15 worth garden vegetables, one cow, ten hogs, \$4 or \$5 worth of chickens, 6 bushels plums, 300 pounds butter and two bushels eggs. I have now seven horses, twenty hogs and eight nead of cattle. My children are learning to read and write. They go to the same school with the whites. We have church and Sunday-school in the school house. We are Baptists. I would advise the scattering of the colored lumigrants through the settlements rather than colonizing them. I came here with only one pair of horses and a wagon—I had no tools—I arrived in Kansas with 50 ceuts. I made a horse trade after I got to the State and got \$15 boot. That was my start.

The Postmaster at Dunlap, near the Singleton Colony, The Postmaster at Dunlap, near the Singleton Colony, gives the following favorable account of it:

The Singleton Colony is near Dunlap, in Morris and Lyons Counties. It comprises, I should think, sixty families or a population of 300. Each family has a claim of forty acres; most of them have no means. The land which they occupy is known as the Kaw Indian Reservation. The Kaws have been removed to the indian Territory. This land is valued at from \$1.25 to \$6 an acre, according to location and quality. The upland is cheaper, being stoney. The colonisis generally occupy the uplands. The first came here last Spring. They were very goor. Singleton was the means of their coming here. They were all farm laborers and all from Tennessee. There were 134 all toid, in last year's colony. They have got along better than the same class of whites would. They are cash costomers. I have credited them a little. They have always paid up and are as good a class of eustomers as I have. In the circulars which the agent of this colony sent South there were no extravagant statements. They only encouraged the enigration of those who had means to buy land. They were only truthful statements of the lands. All the families have built stone houses. They brought no supplies with them. They have earned their subsistence by labor among the neighboring farmers. They are industrious, sober, temperate, good citizens. The only objection made to them is their color. Of those coming this year many are the families of last year's immigrants. The new families this year are more intelligent and have more means. The most of those can read and write, take the papers and understand the situation here just as well as any one.

Why The Blacks LEFT The SOUTH. gives the following favorable account of it:

The statements of the colonists of their reasons for eaving the South all agree in their main features. Bad treatment from the whites, persecution for Republican primens, denial of justice by the courts and inabliity to retain the fruits of their labor, are the causes alieged. As a sample of these statements the following by Richard Coutcher, one of the recent arrivals, will be found

As a sample of these statements the following by Richard Coutcher, one of the recent arrivals, will be found interesting. Richard Coutcher said:

I came from Ames County, Miss. I think we can raise as good crops here as we can down South. I have a claim of forty acres, four of us have 160 neres. I think this is a very fine country. If colored people can only get here and get started they can do well. I have been so busy that I have not tried to do day's work. From what I have heard I think we can get plenty of work to do when we want it. We have no teams. We have one mule in the crowd. All are well, and have been lately. Those who were sick when they started have got well. Some have taken coids, but none have colds now. There is just as fine a people here, so far as I have experienced, as I could hope to see. I would not go back South unless I was forced to. We got to St. Louis in March; came on to Topeka, and then here. We are not dissatisfied or discouraged one bit." (all of four families standing by say the same). "In the South the colored people think that the Republicans are their triends, and that they ought to vote with them; but the Southeners think that the Republicans are their triends, and that they ought to vote with them. I knew colored men killed because they were Republicans. The colored people have got so that they are afraid of their lives to live there. They have come away from there because they can't live there. The white people have sworn they will kill the last one of it if we don't vote with them, and they were killing as so fast I thought I would get away while I could." (Woman standing by) "That was my husband's idea, too. The man be reuled of said to him, John, I've asked you to vote with us a good many times, and I don't intend to it again.' My husband thought that he meant to kill him, and he left all his things and came away. He left four head of horses. He only sold his core. The white folks had said they would kill all the Republicans. They have killed all Page's family, and that

Benjamin Singleton, the founder of the

periment:

The Baxier Springs Colony was organized three years ago. I don't think it well managed. I withdrew a year ago. The price of the land is too high. It is \$7 per acre, to be paid in ten years, with 7 per cent interest. Some have given up their claims, not being able to meet the demand. We had a committee to purchase the land from the railroad. Some colonists found that other land could be bought on better terms, so the company bought them out, and they went way. Each member of the colony pays \$5 to the company every three months until their land is only in think there are seventy-three members in this cotony. I have sent as many as 5,000 circulars to Loutsiana and Mississippi advertising my colonies.

The Nicodemus Colony, said to be the largest and most successful in Kansas, was founded by W. H. Hill.

The Nicodemus Colony, said to be the largest and most successful in Kansas, was founded by W. H. Hill, who gives the following account of it.

I started Nicodemus Colony March 2, 1877. I took seventy-seven families there. In August 1 took four families, in September thrity-eight families, in January thriteen families, in March 105 families, in May twenty-seven families. In November ten families, in March 106 acres. When I began I only expected to locate five or six families. Nearly one-half were soldiers. All have 100 acres. When I began I only expected to locate five or six families. They now have at Nicodemus a hotel, livery stable, two stores, post office, a shoe shop and a blackmith shop. There are eleven schools in the colony. The colony covers an area of cight miles in width and tweive miles in locath. There are two churches—a Baptist and a Methodist. All the colomists are bitterly opposed to having any saloons on their town site. All have entered Government lands in the regular way. A fee of \$5 is paid for membership in the colony. Of this sum, \$2 goes to the Government, \$2 to me, and \$1 to the town company. Members receive a certificate. Soldiers sign a power futtorney in my favor and I attend to the securing of their land for them. Four families build on lour corners and use the same team. They have an average of seven acres to the family under cultivation. The colony is regularly moorporated. The colonists live in "sod-dug-outs," dug taree feet into the ground. During the last two men go back. The majority of white immigrants to the country are from Iowa and are friendly to the colored people. Morton City Colony in Hosigman County is reported to be progressing fluely. The colonists were getting along well. Governor St. John also states that he had lately heard from another colony in Comanche County which was "getting along meely."

THE GENERAL MOVEMENT. nost successful in Kansas, was founded by W. H. Hill,

THE GENERAL MOVEMENT. The Aid Society has issued an address asking for the organization of similar committees to furnish informa-tion as to the number of colored emigrants who can be furnished with employment at their respective

formished with employment at their respective localities. Those who cannot thus be located the Government thinks can be made self-sustaining by colonizing them in small colonies of not over lifteen or twenty families in a colony, placing them on cheap land in some locality where those without means can get employment among white neighbors and assisting them to make their first payment. Such ecolonies he thinks should be five or ten miles apart. He would furnish two men two yoke of cattle and a plough, exchanging the cattle after a while for ponies, aloning to give to each head of a family a pony and to start him on forty acres of land.

Colonel Fietcher reports in reference to the newly-arrived colored nomigrants that there are now (May 3) 200 at Manthatan, 283 at Lawrence, 300 at Leavenworth, 250 at Atchtson, 200 at Topeka, 186 at Wyandotte. An of these were properly cared for and would be provided with employment as soon as possible. Of those at Lawrence 115 had already found employment. A committee, has been appointed to canvass the county and find locations for them. Manhatan found room for all she had and could take 100 more; Leavenworth was thought to be unfriendly to their coming; Atchtson telegraphed to Governor St. John: "We have 250 colored humigrants here: what can you do for them?" If was thought to be the Morris County Colony soon.

here: what can you do for them I" It was thought that about all the unemployed immigrants at Topeka would go to the Morris County Colony soon.

Wyandotte has had as many as 1,700 on hand at one time. At the date of the report there were 186 there, of whom 57 were sick, but none seriously.

Four-fifths of those who landed at Wyandotte are disposed of. Barracks were creeted—churches and halls, cooper-shops and houses were used for the immigrants until they could be sent forward. "We have means enough to care for those on hand. We are needing nothing for the immigrants now," the Mayor said.

TALES OF SUFFERING AND WRONG. Colonel Fietcher reports numerous conversations with mmigrants just arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi. They repeat the sad stories of swindling by planters and merchants, and murders never punished by the courts, with which all newspaper readers have become familiar. A few weeks ago a number of benevolent and public spirited citizens of Kansas, seeing the need of a movement to care for the blacks pouring into the State from the Lower Mississippi, formed a "Freedman's. State Central Aid Society," and appointed an executive After that the Southerners learned how to cheat from.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE ONLY IN SESSION-REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-MR. BLAINE MAKES AN AGGRESSIVE SPEECH IN REPLY TO EATON, HILL AND OTHER DEMOCRATS-MR.

VANCE TRIES TO REPLY. SENATE......WASHINGTON, May 19, 1879. The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution calling for information with regard to the direct tax imposed on the States and Territories in 1861.

Mr. BELL explained briefly his reason for calling for the information. He said the whole amount of the tax was \$20,000,000, of which there is now due and uncollected the sum of \$3,000,000 from a portion of the States and Teritories. He said that some speedy and effectual method should be adopted for the recovery of

The report of the Secretary shows that an above due and uncollected from the eleven States which participated in the late rebellion agregate \$2,725,104, and that the balances due from all other States and Territories amount to \$455,228. The principal licens forming this latter total are \$207,685 for Wisconsin; \$62,648 for New-Mexico; \$62,382 for Kansas; \$35,141 for Oregon; and \$26,982 for Utah. Offsetting war chains have been presented, but not yet adjusted, from the States of Wisconsin and Kansas. The amounts reported as still due from the eleven States are about as follows; Virginia, \$286,000; North Carolina, \$199,000; South Carolina, \$153,000; Georgia, \$502,000; Alabama, \$252,000; Texas, \$174,000. Secretary Sherman on transmitting this report says; "There can be no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of collecting this direct tax under the provisions of existing laws. To leave these portions uncollected will be an unconstitutional and inequitable discrimination against those States which have paid their respective quotas of the tax under the statute of 1861 and other acts. The last legal suspension of the collection expired January 1, 1863. It remains for Congress to decide whether the collection shall proceed under the methoda provided by existing statutes, or whether additional legislation to meet states, and it further legislation be necessary it should be immediate."

The PRESIDENT pro tem also laid before the Senate a commanication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution of Mr. Plumb, in regard to the recember of legislation be necessary it should be immediate."

The Secretary says: "I have to state that there has been redeemed in coin since January 1, 1879, of legal-tenders and the retention of gold in redeemed in other size that under the provisions of the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining resumption of specie payments, I have to state that under the provision of the Treasury in order to prepare and provide for the redemption of United States n

Senate resumed the consideration of the Legisla-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative bill.

At the suggestion of Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.), it was agreed that the vote on the political part of the bill shall be taken to-morrow at 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) replied to the remarks of Mr. Eaton (Dem., Conn.) delivered last week, respecting the views of Daniel Webster on the Constitution of the United States. He said that on a previous occasion the Senator from Connecticut had stated that Mr. Webster had called the Union a confederation of States, but on Friday the Senator said he had not been able to find that Mr. Webster used tos language, but that he had called it a compact between the States. The Senator had in his hand when he made his speech the book of Alexander H. Stephens, entitled "The War Between the States." The work should have been called "The Rebellion Against the United States." The Senator derived his racts, if not inspiration, from that book—a book which was mischievous in title and preface, and in its pages from the opening to the closing chapter. It was mischievous because it was an absoint tissue of deliberate misrepresentations, and it was the more mischievous because it came from a sincere man. Mr. Stephens had undertaken to show that Mr. Webster had chauged his views, and had declared in his Capon Springs speech, in 1851, that the Union was a union of

(Dem., Ga.) on a former occasion, reading from the proceedings of the Georgia convention that passed the ordinance of secession, to show that Mr. Hill voted for it, though he had previously teld his constituents that he would consent to a dissolution of the Union as he would consent to the death of his father, namely, from necessity and with sadness of heart. Mr. Blaine saw by complimentary biographies of other gentlomen that they did not willingly go, but were dragged into secession by their States, while the Senator from Kentucky (Ar. Williams) was dragged into secession because his State did not go out of the Union.

did not go out of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Dom., Ky.) asked Mr. Blaine whether
he did not hire a substitute instead of going to the war

Mr. Williams the substitute instead of going to the war himself.

Mr. BLAINE replied that in the conscription law passed by the Congress of which he was a member there was no exemption of members of the legislative departments. He was among the first men drafted, and, not caring to resign as a member of Congress, he sent a substitute. What would the Senator from Kentucky have done if he had been drafted?

Mr. Williams replied that he should have gone to the war if he had been on the Republican side.

Mr. BLAINE—But it was not your fight on that side. The honorable Senator went into rebellion because his state did not go out of the Union.

Mr. Williams—Did your substitute go?

Mr. BLAINE—No; he was a scaly fellow and a Democrat and a bounty jumper.

A voice—Did you pay half price?

Mr. BLAINE—No, full price, more than an average Democrat is worth. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE—No, full price, more than an average Democrat is worth. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE—No, in the Democrats. In Connecteut It was not Buckingham and Hawley; it was the Senator (Mr. Eaton) who did it. In New-York it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Onlo it was not Seward, but Callon Beauty and the Senator from Georgia thought.

Mr. BLAINE—Not the slightest.

as the Senator from Georgia thought.

Mr. EATON—Does the Senator desire to make a personal attack on me?

Mr. BLAINE—Not the slightest.

Mr. EATON—It so, let him make it.

Mr. EATON—It so, let him make it.

Mr. BLAINE said he had been showing the mistake in supposing that the Democrate of the North saved the Union. He then referred to the Democratic committee which came to Washington to effect the release of Mr. Vallandigham, of Oblo, but who would not sign a paper pledging their loyality, which was suggested by President Lincoin as a preliminary to the revocation of the military order that held Mr. Vallandigham in arrest. Mr. BLAINE referred to the letter of President Lincoin, addressed to Mr. Corning, of New-York, in which he gave a little advice, saving that the Army could not be maintained if deserter only should suffer death. "Must 1." President Lincoin asked, "shoot a simple-minded boy, while I would not touch a hair of men who would encourage him to desert asked, "shoot a simple-minded boy, while I would not touch a hair of men who would encourage him to desert— —men who would fight in a bad cause and impede the operations of the Administration by inflammatory ap-peals and other means? To silence the agitation and save the boy is mercy."

MR. BLAINE STIRS UP BAYARD. Mr. BLAINE next referred to the State of Delaware, and to the oath demanded by the military at the polls,

which, he said, was merely one of loyalty. Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) merely wished to say that

which, he said, was merely one of loyally.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) merely wished to say that the State of Delaware was one of the couring in the States. Her sons gave their blood to bund up the Government, and to achieve independence from Ruitsh rule. When independence was achieved Delaware sent to the National councils good men and true, who loved the country in peace as they had loved and served it in the war, and from that day to this no State or set of men had a first the Union than the people of that State. The Stantor from Maine could not rend history from the beginning to the end without seeing that the people of Delaware were patronically devoted to the Union and the Constitution and the Union were ordained.

Mr. BLANE [Rep., Me.] said be had done nothing nore time to the Mail of the Constitution and the Union were ordained.

Mr. BLANE [Rep., Me.] said be had done nothing nore time to the constitution of the revenue laws concluded yeaterday in the design that the constitution and the Union were ordained.

Mr. BLANE [Rep., Me.] said be had done nothing nore time to deal tenderly with the Egislature of the Union and the Constitution and the Union were ordained.

Mr. BLANE [Rep., Me.] said be had done nothing nore time to deal tenderly with the Egislature of the Union and the Gonzal than another during the war in order to be a selected to was taken with reluciance and heatanion. General Schenek, after consultation with President Lincoln, issued its order requiring persons suspected of the Union and to disjointly to take an oats of allegiance before voting, as there were evil also solve March, 1861, by James A. Bayard, namely, that the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has full power and entority to accept the declaration of the secared States, that they constitute an alien people, to conclude the constitution of the secared that the secared t

ncc-ssful issue. The resolution merely expressed an Mr. BLAINE said he would accept the statement of onnon.

Mr. Blaine said he would accept the statement of the Senator, as he made it on his own personal knowledge respecting the oath. He then remrned to Mr. Eaton, quoting from that Senator's remarks the following: "I say, then, that this man (meaning the President) has thrown down the gare of battle, and has said to the Congress of the United States, 'I will if I choose, use the Army at the polls." Mr. Blaine said that those who did not see the veto message would believe that these words were actually uttered by the President.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) replied he did not revise his speech, and the quotation marks ought to be struck out.

Mr. BLAINE said the Senator ought to strike it all out. He then referred to the two veto messages to show the contrary of what Mr. Eaton and asserted.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW REBELLION.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) read from the same mes

Mr. EATON (Dem., Coan.) read from the same mes ages, and maintained that he had given the proper interpretation of the President's position, and said that for such a nefarious purpose.

Mr. BLAINE said the scene had shifted. At first it

Mr. BLAINE said the scene had shifted. At first it was the Senator from Kentucky who said the Democrats would, in a certain contingency, deny supplies; now the Proclamation came from the North. The Senator from Connecticut represents Hartford, where the Convention met during the war of 1812 to resist the conflict with Great Britain. He is a man of courage.

Mr. EATON said he had never taken a great deal of stock in the Hartford Convention. It belonged to the fathers of men on the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. ELAINE expressed his sorrow that the Senator denounced that convention. He should, to be consistent, carry out its principles. He then argued that the Democracy of to-day are seeking to carry out the principles of Calhoun and Breekenridge—not those of Jackson and Doaglas. He then spoke of the distinctive character of the school-books of the South, in which principles bostile to the Government are incuicated, and he quoted, as a case in point, the following question from one of the Southern arithmetics: "If fren cowardly Yankees have two days' start, and make eight miles a day, how long will they run before being overtaken by five brave Confederates who are parsuing them at the rate of ten falles a day?" and he referred to an address of John S. Prescott, of South Carolina, at the University of Virginis, in which the speaker remarked that the Mayllower was filled with horrors and crimes—the Jamestown, with freemen loyal to the country and to God, and saying other things in denunctation of the Mayllower and in praise of the Jamestown emigranis.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) said he doubted if such

ciation of the Mayflower and in praise of the James-town emigrants.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) said he doubted if such school-books were used in the South. If so he would have heard of them. There was some other literature which ought to be made known. He read from the min-utes of the twelfth annual session of the African Meth-odist Episcopal Church, held in December, 1878, in A'a-bama, to show that one of the members was charged with voting the Democratic ticket, and the conference upon considering the case decided that the jurisdiction be lodged with the North Alabama Conference. [Laugh-ter.]

be todged with the North Anabama Conference. [Dasgater,]
Mr. BLAINE, resuming, read an extract from a speech
of Senator Hampton, and said that if it meant anything
it meant a great deal. It meant the preparation for another conflict, or it was idle rhetoric. Such was the
character of the literature throughout the South.
Mr. HAMPTON (Dem., S.C.) replied that the words
quoted by the Senator did not name another resellion.
If the language was idle rhetoric it was not such as the
Senator poured out. "Peace has her victories not less
renowned than war."
Mr. BLAINE replied: "Yes, but peace did not prevail at

nowned than war." Mr. BLAINE replied: "Yes, but peacedld not prevail at renowned than war.

Mr. BLAINE replied: "Yes, but peacedid not prevail at the battle of Waterloo, to which the Senator alluded." He repeated, the lancuage was either idle rhetorle or a producious menace. In conclusion he said: "The laws to secure fair and free elections ought not to be repealed. The only object in repealing them is to grasp political power. Every step taken by the Democrats is in the same direction. They want to strike down the Federal and to exalt State power. Other measures are to follow. What they are I do not know. The Republicans will resist, by every constitutional means, and the Democrats, despite the threats of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton), will be obliged to submit in the cud. The power of the Government is not to be put down by rebellion. It can meet a more serious one, which the Senator from South Carolina seems to foreshadow."

A EEPLY BY MR. VANCE.

A REPLY BY MR. VANCE.

Mr. VANCE (Dom., N. C.) said he was requested to state the fact, which was also within his own knowl-edge, that the partisan school literature spoken of by such works were circulated, but since then no such works were circulated, but since then no southern child has ever seen one. Mr. Vance complained that no measure advocated by Southern men has a fair hearing in this body. It seemed to him that after being forced back into the Union, it was hard for Southern States to be twitted with sending Representatives to Congress to legislate according to their views. A little while ago they had been invited and urged to come back, and visitors were sent down South on that errand.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.)—I went down once and did not find you.

Ind you.
'Mr. VANCE-I came as soon as I could. I came here

service of the United States because of disabilities resulting from wounds, or disease incurred therein, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices. Raied to be not in order, as changing existing law.

The bill was then reported back to the Senate. The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, except that authorizing the employment of three additional cirks in the Fost Office Department, which was disagreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 26. The political cianses remain to be set-ed on.

The Senate then, at 4:50 p. m., went into excentive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was not in ssion, having adjourned from Saturday until Tuesday, thus avoiding the embarrassments peculiar to a Mon

THE COURTS.

SEEKING A DIVORCE AT SIXTY.

SUIT AGAINST A WEALTHY RESIDENT OF ROCKLAND COUNTY. A motion for alimony and counsel fee in the

livorce suit of Margaret Ruckman agamst Elisha Rucknan was heard by Judge Donohus yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers. It was represented in behalf of the plaintiff, who is more than sixty years of age, that her husband was a resident of Rockland County, and owned property worth \$500,000. She became acquainted with him while acting as nurse for his first wife. Soon after the latter's death, in 1864, they were married. Her affilavits allege that their domestic life was not a happy one, because of his cruelty and neglect. Finally be urned her out of doors, and she was compelled to bring the present suit.

The defendant, who is nearly ten years older than his The defendant, who is nearly ten years older than his wife, denies all the allegations of crueity and harsh treatment. Her departure from home was voluntary, he says, and the present suit was brought only to extort money from him. He had already given her \$20,000 and helped her in other ways. She had caused proceedings to be instituted in New-Jersey by which he had been prevented from foreclosing mortgages amounting to \$70,000. Letters of the wife written since her departure from home were read; in these she expressed friendly feelings toward him, and made no charges of crueity. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

ACCUSED OF FALSE PRETENCES.

The trial of Benjamin Meyer, formerly of the firm of Hirsen & Meyer, for the alleged offence of ob Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, yes terday. The special offence charged is that the defendant purchased woollen goods of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Davis, on January 28, 1876, to the amount of Stanton & Davis, on January 28, 1876, to the smount of \$4.200, under claims that the firm he represented was solvent. When attachments were levied against Hirsch & Meyer, on April 6, 1876, it was found that the firm had assots amounting only to \$5,000, and debts of \$30,000. The trial will occupy several days. All the charges of fraud are denied by the defendant. He is represented by William A. Beach; Assistant District Attorney Rus-sell appears for the people.

ents. Argued by J. S. Lawrence for appellant and D. J. Dean for reapondents. for respondents.

No. 181. Channesy Smith, appellant, act. Adolph Frank-field, respondent. Argued by William P. Fiero for appellant, Charles Tracy for respondent.

No. 183. John J. Nathan, respondent, act. Anthony S. Hope, appellant. Submitted for appellant. Argued by Charles H. Frank for respondent.

No. 183. Benjamin G. Arnold and others, appellants, agt. the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, respondent; argued by John E. Parsons for appellants, Joseph H. Choate for respondent. Case still on the Case of the Case of

Case still on wing are the Court of Appeals calendars for Tues

day, 8 a. 20, 1872; Motion Calendar—Nos. 414, 415, 413 and 421. Day Calendar—Nos. 192, 194, 195, 196, 199, 201, 202 and 203.

DECISIONS-MAY 19.

DECISIONS—MAY 19.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—
Bleese and another agt. Rice.—Mr. Honnessey having failed to fulfil his contract with Mrs. Keeler the decree directing payment to him should not be permitted to stand. The fudgment is opened and the cause remitted to the refree to ascertain and cettle anew and report the rights and interest of the respective parties to this action, including therein the matters set up in the afficavit of Mr. Colver; see memorandum. By Judge Brady.—In the matter of Carman, etc.—Order settlet; I think the silver, plated service a proper purchase according to the estate and consilion of the infant; it belongs to him; the tem is therefore allowed.

By Judge Lawrence—Cailahan agt. Callahan.—Order granted.

By Judge Lawrence-Callahan agt. Callahan.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.—Moore agt. Fitzpatrick.—Motion granted without stay; defendant to have leave to move cause off when reached. The Feople, etc., ex rel. the Shepherds Fold, etc., agt. Jackson, etc.—Motion denied; see memorandum. Reedingion agt. Mariposa Land and Mining Company.—See memorandum. Ager agt. Ager.—Motion granted. Grell agt. Grell; Koehler agt. Nash.—Orders granted. Middleditten agt. Livingston; Bozzo agt. Bozzo; Kuapp agt. Stuart; In the matter of Maloney; Johnson agt. Harfend; German Savings Bank agt. Muiler; Dry Dock Savings Institution agt. Schappert. In the matter of Daiy; In the matter of Daiy.—Granted.

Special Term.—By Judge Donohue.—Wendt agt. Peyser et al.—Complaint diamissed, order not having been compled with.

et al.—Complaint diamissed, order not having been compiled with.

By Judge Van Vorst—Clark agt, the Mayor, etc.—Judgment for plaintiff; opinion.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Speir.—
Hasto agt, Mildeberger et al.—Case and exceptions ordered on file. Learned agt, Reid et al.—Undertaking approved. Durand agt, Cook et al.—Order for judgment. Sharp agt, the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company; Alter agt, the Metropolitan Ballroad Company.—Orders discontinuing actions. Plannent agt, Wood.—Order denying motion with \$10 costs to the defendant. Learned agt, Reid et al.; Jackson agt, the Twenty-Ahrd Street Railroad Company: Edgy agt.

Silver: Chambers act, Appieton; More agt, Burr; Henderson agt, Savage; Whitman agt, Horton; Thornton agt, Crow, bey; sichilian agt, Crosley; Einstein agt, Zeimer; Postley agt, Berger; Ball agt, Kert; Brown agt, Oddic.—Orders granted. Common Pleas-Special Term-By Judge J. F. Daly-

Truw agt. Shannon.—Deposit of scourities in lieu of undertaking may be made by executivity, see opinion.

Marine Court.—Chambers.—By Justice McAdam.—
Draper agt. Chase; Cabill agt. Wolf; Meyer agt. Kinney; Guggenleiner agt. Racky.—Motion granted. Haene agt. Cochrane.—Order settled. Campbell agt. Nieger.—Taxation affirmed. Cissil agt. McDonsid.—Commission granted. Boyle act. Allen; Smith agt. Coe.—Attachments ordered. Bruckman agt. Motte; Thinnessinger agt. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Motions denied. Garry agt. Dudley.—See Indosements on papers. Field agt. Caville; Bull agt. Lutter; Same agt. Wright; Nathan agt. Berger; Bull agt. Mahoney; Jackson agt. Morris; Somuli agt. Howlett; Backer agt. Dougherty; Phalen agt. Canfield; Same agt. Canfield; Same agt. Canfield; Same agt. Canfield; Same agt. Gostonian.—Judgments.

By Judge Goepp.—Hallgarten agt. Eurich; Everits and others agt. Brows.—Opinions filed. Geck agt. Chatfield.—Motion granted with §10 costs. Byrue agt. Harner; Harner agt. Byrne.—Metion denied with §10 costs. West Side Savings Bank agt. Newton.—Motion denied.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

PREME COURT—CHAMBRES.—Donohue, J.—Nos. 45, 61, 67 64, 87, 88, 93, 104, 106, 107, 109, 114, 121, 123, 127, 128 155, 161, 171, 173, 180, 182, 184, 191, 192, 200, 203

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

art III.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until June 16.

SPECIAL TESM-J. F. Daly, J.—No day calendar. Equity Trans-Adjourned for the term. Trans. Team-Pairt I—Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 1609, 917, 75, 2124, 945, 881, 977, 0.22, 1033, 1947, 2148, 1989, 1044, 128, 764, 786, 1744, 316, 841, 1619, 1994.

2188. 764. 780. 744. 315, 817, 1019, 1058.
PAST II - Adjourned for the term.
MARINE COURT- TRIAL TRIM-PART I.—Alker, C. J.—Nos.
528, 882, 5497, 891, 5137, 5678, 5795, 4811, 5742, 5776,
6882, 6799, 3345, 5680, 5873.
PART II.—SIMBOL, I.—Nos. 5854, 56854, 1234, 5643,
4149, 5621, 5623, 5693, 5848, 3666, 5690, 6199, 4331, 5858, 4140, 5621, 5623, 5593, 5885, 5866, 5936, 6139, 4331, 5888, 5781 III—Goepp, J.—Nos. 5538, 5771, 4303, 1570, 911, 912, 1793, 6186, 5893, 5816, 1639.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1—Cowing J.—The People agt. Michael Tully, felomons assanlt and battery: David Kidney, burglary; Moy Jin Kee, William Smith, John Dany, Robert T, Harker, John Dang, grand larcenty; John Ennis, David Kirkgatrick, larcent from the person; John Ennis, David O'Nell, James F, Reddy, burglary; William Coursin, grand larceny; Partick Larkin, felonious assanit and battery; Jax, O'Brien, grand larceny; Bernard Handley, larcent from the person; Francis Haunilton, embezdement; Charles Rose, rolberty Ella Mead, assanit and battery; Louis Fotte, grand larceny; Peter Boyle, larceny from the person; Ida Rosenssein, Moldie Gasper, burglary.

O'Yin AND TRIMINKE—Barrett, J.—The People agt. Benjamm Mayer, Laise pretences.

trust your rifle is not loaded, sir, because with this shaking it might go off f? Volunteer (cettled): "No. it's not loaded, sir. And if it were to go off it wouldn't nit you?" Old Gent: "Oh, jus' so, sir. But—you'll pardon me—I was not considering myself so much as the poor passengers on the roof!"—[Punch.

RATIOCINATION .- Country Doctor: Did you Doctor (after a pause): "What do you mean by that, sir!"-Survery Boy: "Well, I see the shutters up at the 'ouse as I passed this mornin', sir!!"-[Punch.

Enropean Advertisements.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, PARIS EXHIBITION, DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1gh. and 14b. CHOCOLAT MENIER. — Awarded
Twenty-three PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually
exceeds 17,00,700 Bs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA.

JAMES EPPS & CO., 48 Threadneedle at., and 170 Procabilly. London. England.

Country Property Co Let

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE SOCIETY and SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE SOCIETY advantages; 3-2 hours from New-York; B. R. and steamers To jet for season or year to acceptable family on their own terms. RESIDENCE, Box 27 Tribune Office.

CHEAP RENT, fine house, twelve rooms; atable, two acres land, fruit, shade; also good stone outage, seven moms; garden, fine order; near station, Tenally, N. J. CLARK, 283 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE to LET.—\$200 per year for a good 12-room house, dry cellar; well of best water by the door; good elstern, barn, carriace house; 2 acres land in fruit; nelshib-rhood first-class and healthy. JAMES PIERCE, Plessantville, N. Y., or THEO. F. HANCE, 191 Pattonet, N. Y. Chy.

FURNISHED HOUSE, stabling, orchard, large, ready-made garden; \$225 for entire season, half down in advance. Address COUNTRY, South Wilton, Conn. FOR RENT, partially furnished, excellent tocation, short distance from city (New-Haven Railroad), a very convenient resistence, burtoen rooms, three-quarters of sin acre of garden; \$20 per mouth. For further particulars call or address Mr. W. H. NALE, Dime Savings Lank, Brooklyn.

OW RENTS.—To let at Croton-on-Hudson tree cottages at low rent to right parties. Call on or ad-dress GEO. F. FERRIS, Croton Landing, N. Y. ORANGE, N. J.-Elegant residences and cottages to let for Summer. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, 132 Pinest., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—Houses and Country Seats te let and for sale; a great variety; also, farms and bing lots. BLACKWELL BROS., 243 Broadway, Room S. SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY.—Cottages in the most desirable location, containing 10 to 12 rooms, with bath-room, water-closets, stationary tubs, furnace and rauge, to rent at \$500 and \$600 a year. Apply to ARCHIEALD GRACIE, opposite the Station.

SARATOGA.—An elegant villa on North Broadway, with spacious grounds, to let furnished for the season; besuttful lawns, fine grove of forest trees, flowers and ornamental shrubbery; the house has every modern improvement and convenience and is completely and handsomely firmished; commodious stables on premises. Apply it HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pinest, N. Y., or C. C. LISTER Saratoga Springs. (250)

TO RENT-(\$100 for Summer and very cheap by year)—Furnished house of ten rooms; shaded yard, best of well water, garden, fruit, *table; pleasant and remarkably healthy location. Address EOELIF ELTINGE, New-Palis, Ulsier Co., N. Y.

TO RENT-A pretty cottage, pleasantly located at Cornwall-on-Hudson; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen; fruit trees and garden; partially furnished; rout for the remainder of the year \$150. Address E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. TO RENT-Near Mount Vernon, a small French roofed house and carriage house, contains 9 rooms, range heater, het and cold water; one-acre ground; fruit trees. Bent by the year, \$25 per mouth. Address J. PENFIELD. Post Office Box 8.576.

Couses and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT-A school property for day schools and a few boarders; located m.N. J. or Eastern Penn. Address PROFESSOR, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 19, 1879. The following sales were held at the Ex-

change Salesroom to-day :

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSPERS

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERA

NEW TORK CITY.

James st. No 48, and No 44 and 48 Maddison st; also
No 241 Mulberry st; also No 242 Mulberry st;
and other property; Andrew C Zabriskie, executor, etc. to S J Zabriskie.

Hester st. No 48; also No 242 Mulberry st;
S J Zabriskie to A C Zabriskie and another. 70,000

James st. No 48; also No 242 Mulberry st. and other
property; S J Zabriskie to A C Zabriskie.

Madison st. Nos 44 and 44; also Nos 241 and 245 Mulberry st, and other property; S J Zabriskie to S T
Zabriskie. 66,700

Madison st. Nos 44 and 44; also Nos 241 and 245 Mulberry st, and other property; S J Zabriskie to S T
Zabriskie. 66,700

Madison st. Nos 44 and 44; also Nos 241 and 245 Mulberry st, and other property; S J Zabriskie to S T
Zabriskie. 66,700

Madison st. Nos 44 and 44; also Nos 241 and 245 Mulberry st, and other property; S J Zabriskie to S T
Zabriskie. 66,700

Madison st, Nos 44 and 45; also Nos 241 and 245 Mulberry st, and the property; J H Allers sto H Stein to Ernst Von An 17,000

Lewis st, ex, 96 ft. nof Stanton st, 21x100; M W
Cook to E Schick

3d ave. n e cor 29th st, 24.4 x59; A M Allers to H
Middendorf.

Same property; J H Allers to H Middendorf.

Same property; J H Allers to H Middendorf.

doff
58thst, n. s. 300 it w of 6th-ave, 100.5x100; A H Barney and wife to J Coat
10.4hst, n. s. 200 it e of 4th-ave, 100x100.11; Henry
Highes and where A Raungarton
Same property; A Baumgarten and wife to John H
Deane ane at n s, 625 ft e of 9th ave, 39.5x189.11; G 8 Coe and wife to Smith Ery, pr.

78th-st, n.s. 166.8 ft w of 20 ave, 13. Lox102.2; Chas
Baner and wife to J Niederstein
Bond-st, No 33; 8 B Brownell, reteree, to 8 Berr.

Grand-st, n. s. 25.9 ft e of Mangin-st, 25x75; the
Mayor, etc. to P Fostevin
1st-ave, s. e cor 68th-st, 55.4x113; M A Donovan to E
8 Auchmity.

Sth-st, n.s. 254 ft e of 35.ave, 25x112.10; A E E Brailly to J Lucdenneyer. ly to J Lindenmeyer.
10th st, ss. 173 it e of AwcC. 2ex92.3; J W Goff, referee, to W C Lester.
Broadway, n w cor Lesterst, No 349, also Nos 52, 54 and 79 Watkerst; also Nos 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwichst; and Also Nos 27, 24, 26 and 28 New-Surchest; and Also Nos 87 and 89 Leonard st, F flyer to F F flyer and others, trustees, etc.

RECORDED LEASES

Conger, A B and another to I Levy, 8 a East Broadway, let No 984, I typegra, at anomal rect of Connelly, W F to John Herbegrova, No 36 Market-st, 2s years, at anomal rect of.
Cumming, 4 to Mellen & Co., Nos 142 and 144 Worth-st, 2 years, at anomal rect of.
Lowenstein, M to B Nederwieser, No 54 Sheriff st, 5 years, at anomal rect of.
Smith, R to Simon Hower, No 305 Bowery, 4 years, at anomal rect of.

RECORDED MORTGAGES. years.
Demarest, M and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No.58 West 356-st, 1 year.
Fostevin, P to the Mayor, etc. No.594 Grandat, 5 Fostevin, P to the stayor, etc., years.
Houghton, H R to W E D Stokes, 3dawe, w a, from 96th to 196th st, 1 year.
Ingraham, E P to sarah Burr, so cer 2dawe and 105th st, 2 months.
Johnston, T and others to W Hail & sons, a s 105th st, e of 3d-ave, 3 months.

Seak, C. guardiau, etc. to R J Leggar, guardiau, etc., darch, R B to B B Sherman, dartine, M A. executrix, etc. to J H Deane, schwenke, W to C E Appleby Eity Real Cstate tor Sale.

RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

THE most cheerful RESIDENCE and thor-oughly pleasant surrounsings 344 East 70 that; brick firmace, splenuld celler; appreciated when seed; "ge see it?" 88,509; buyer's terms. KILPATRICK, 50-ave, 22-at, P. S.—The completion of 2d-ave, "L" will enhance the value

\$7,000, balance purchase money, mort-Brookinn Beal Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE for a bouse in

Box 2,827 New York Pos

\$3,500 BUYS four-story brick store, near Prospect Park; is rus, \$500 down. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beckman-st.

Conntrn Real Estate for Sale. AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.-Nest FOR SALE or TO LET, 114 miles northeast

J. from Suffern, N.Y.—A cosey little collage of ten room, with outbuildings, from and shade. Inquire of EDWARD DENTEFF, 121 Fast 41st-st. COR SALE or TO LET, Furnished-Desirable

FOR SALE OF TO RENT CHEAP-A dedesirable country place arm Entenah Stationer to harem Rancoad, For full description and terms andre J. S. HAWLEY. 29 Tiffany-place, l

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—A desirable resistance at Passate N.J., 45 minutes via Kris Railread; house has all modern improvements, with large lot stocked with choice fruits; must be seen to be appreciated. "MY-ERS"—Lord & Taylor, Bronoway and 20th-st.

143 Broadway: room 17.

I IGHLY IMPORTANT to CAPITALISTS.

That splending job of ground located just above PORT MORRIS, consuling of Jell ACKES, laying one-fourth of a mile on the East River, where the heaviest ablies could used at all times, the water being 50 feet deep, sud the whole water front available for shipping purposes. This ground will be most awailable for shipping purposes. This ground will be most awailable for shipping purposes. This ground will be most awailable for shipping purposes. The first person of the property of the poster in the poster and noted purposes. The Castle cost to build, a few years ago, twice as much as the property is now offered for, if not sold shortly, the owner will error buildings to read for ing the forthcoming EXPOSITION. Price, only \$200,000. Particulars by applying to LEWIS J. BrilloffMAN.

See N. Y. Tributes of 15th inst., article. "Coming Exhibition."

MONTCLAIR. — Houses furnished, unfur-maked sale and rent. Howe & Parsons, 79 Cedur-st. N.Y.

particulars of a sacrifice call on J. C. CLINTON, 151 Broadway; Boom L. MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE—A 2-story and mansard roof nonse; is rooms, including kircher and launery; wable, hennery, &c.; about 2 zeros land handsomely laid out in lawn and vegerable garden; large evengreens; arbor vita hedges on three sides; well planted with truit any decidence; trees and tree sides; well planted with truit any decidence; STAMFORD.-BARGAINS! 53 acre farm,

Anction Sales of Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE in 23d Ward.-Tuesday, SCOTT & MYERS will sell at Exchange sales-room, No. 11: Broadway, THIS DAY (Tuesday) at norm, five three-story high stoop brown stem hours from 168 to 17:22-25, lots 70: northwest collect Medison-ave and 104th-st., bulling supervised by James & Ware, architect; soudy sell, perfect drainage, near Central Pars, Excused Baltroal Station 106th-st.; 70 per cent on more-race.

City Property Co Let.

PEST house in city for boarders or lodgers; FINE BROWN STONE, first-class neighborhood; southern exposure; rent \$850. Apply at 257. at., S to 11 a. m., 3 to 8 p. m.

PARTIES desiring convenient fire-proof and steam heat, at cheap rents, please apply at the onice of the COOPER UNION.

TO RENT-A desirable apartment, fut-nished with kitchen, for the Summer ; 5th-ave, between 10th and 10th-sts. Address J. J. C., Tribune Office.

TO LET-\$800-3-story, high stoop, 18-foot, freestone HOUSE, No. 152 East 74th st. Inquire of premises, after 2 p. m. To LET-In 72d-st. between 8th and 9th-aves, half of a large double house on 8 lots; near ton-tral Park; between 8th-ave, cars and Elevated Railroad de-pot. Inquire of E. VAN AHEN, 240 West 53d-st.

66 WEST 45TH-ST., near 5th-ave., newly Conntry Property Co Let.

AT CRANFORD, N. J., on the New-Jersey Central Raifrose.—To let er for saise a two-story and atto-French-roof house; nice grounds, surrounding farm, bard, etc.; near depet; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply of owner, J. A. ABRY, 63 Nassaust, City.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE price; excellent garden, orchard and small traits; a pair of light draving borses and trusty man, with the place; a so coward descret; city reference given. Address R. E., Box 121 Tribune Uplown Office, 1 238 Broadway.